Mapline

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Pál Teleki, A Hungarian Cartographer in Paris

The Hungarian Count Pál Teleki (1879–1941) is perhaps best known for his two tenures as Hungary's Prime Minister. The first of these (July 1920–April 1921) forced him to oversee the final dismemberment of Hungary according to the guidelines established by the World War I Allied powers at Versaille's Trianon Palace. Hungary lost two-thirds of its land, and two-fifths of its population, and with these its economic and transportation infrastructure.

This was especially hard on Teleki because he had served as one the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference. As an eminent geographer at the University of Budapest, he was posted to defend Hungary's historic political boundaries, a task he undertook with rigor and relish. He used his cartographic innovation not only in defense of his homeland, but more significantly to challenge the naïve cartographic conventions that prevailed at the time. Whereas attempts to cartographically match ethnography with territory provided a potent visual form and scientific legitimacy to U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's concept of national self-determination, Teleki sought to reveal the underlying deception of most ethnographic maps. His maps addressed three major false impressions: that national groups are spatially bounded, that the people within these boundaries form a homogeneous cultural entity, and that populations are distributed evenly within these boundaries. Teleki explained these flaws:

> [w]hether the population is 100 per cent of one nationality or only 51 per cent majority, [the traditional ethnographic map] does not say. Furthermore, ethnographical maps never tell you how

Section 8 SPECIAL ARTICLES MUSIC (REVIEW OF BOOKS INCLOSED)

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1918

HOW GERMANY'S DEFEAT WILL TRANSFORM EUROPE

Only Kind of Peace Acceptable to the Allies Will Effect Striking Changes in the Map, Along the Lines Laid Down by President Wilson—Several New Nations to be Created

In a special section of its October 20, 1918 edition, *The New York Times* graphically pictured for its readers the proposed re-drawing of Europe's boundaries, based on principles set out by President Wilson in the Paris Peace Talks. The supplemental text explained changes to the numbered territories simply, giving no clue to the complex ethnographical population that lay below this map's clean lines and uncomplicated language: "(20) Czechoslovakia, to be formed as an independent State out of Bohemia and Moravia, parts of Austria-Hungary; (21) Hungary, which, shorn of Transylvania, Croatia, and other lands oppressed by Hungarians, may either be free or remain joined to Austria."

large the majority is, nor do they tell you the density of the population. For instance, on the ethnographical map of Europe in Andrée's well-known 'Hand Atlas'—or any other of the kind—18 million Poles are represented by more than five times as much colored space as 7.4 million Belgians (Walloons and Flemings) and 2.3 million Norwegians by nearly eight times as much colored space as the 7.4 million Belgians....

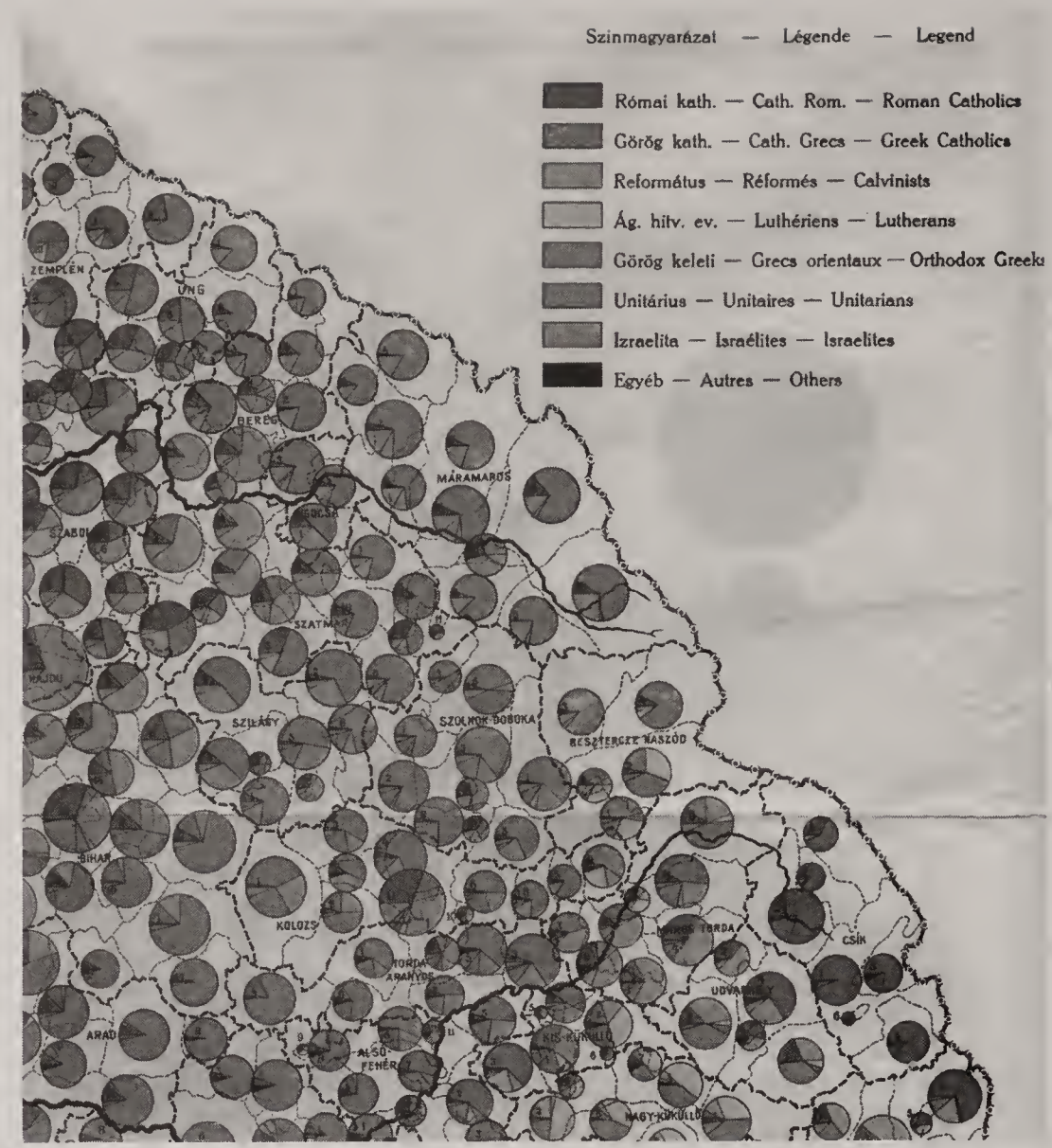
Teleki opined, with some well disguised irony, that the solution is quite simple, that one need only create a map of large enough scale that there is no need to generalize! But of course, Borges and Eco have provided wonderfully surreal reflections upon such an "ideal map" scaled at 1:1.

Effective maps are constrained by all sorts of variables, including the sophistication of the map reader. Andrew Keith Johnston apologized in 1843 in the textual accompaniment to one of the first widely distributed ethnographic maps:

> So far as the colouring of the map is concerned, it may be objected, that the different populations cannot always be separated from each other by distinctly drawn lines, because, as is mostly the case in nature, they blend so much into each other. This the author is fully aware of. But he preferred giving a distinct outline—even if it should be objectionable for the reason stated—to an overstudied accuracy in the colouring, which gives only confused representation of the distribution of the population, and holds out to the spectator's eye an image, which, however much it may be appreciated by a profound connoisseur of the subject, necessarily bewilders and leads astray those whose object it is to acquire knowledge.

Teleki devised several interesting cartographic solutions to what he considered the major shortcomings of existing ethnographic cartography. For one map, he deployed a variety of differently colored and sized circles. The color was used to signify the ethnic group, and the size of the circle its approximate population. Given that he proposed the smallest of these circles to represent 25 inhabitants, his map was large scale indeed. With this new representation, Teleki argued that maps could show 1) the size of a community, 2) the population density by region, and 3) the "intermingling of races." Even to the sophisticated viewer it was a challenging example of thematic cartography. However, it indicates rather clearly the ethnographic complexity that persists in today's Central Europe, despite repeated genocidal rampages that have sought to impose a cartographic simplicity on a complex reality.

Teleki was not above violating his own beliefs in cartographic realism in order to produce visually stunning and potent maps. In an especially striking map of limited scale with a radical color scheme (shown right), he sought to convey both heterogeneity and density in a manner that would be understandable to "the general reader—the man in a hurry." However, this approach was not altogether accurate, for Teleki sacrificed heterogeneity in rural areas, expunging those regions with relatively lower population densities with expansive swaths of white color. By doing



Detail from "Population of Hungary according to denomination, in 1910 by circuits." In *The Hungarian Peace Negotiations: An Account of the Work of the Hungarian Peace Delegation at Neuilly s/S, from January to March 1920,* Vol. III/B (Budapest: Royal Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1921). This unique and colorful statistical map was one of the documents presented by Hungary at the Paris Peace negotiations, and is typical of the type of complex mapping Teleki favored. General Collections.

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so he effectively limited the apparent importance of major minorities within Hungary's historic boundaries.

While Teleki certainly confronted the technical problems associated with producing an accessible ethnographic map, he made it clear that oversimplification was the work of cynical politicians and not naïve geographers. He writes:

> It is becoming better realized every day that the ethnologic interpretation of nationality has been over-emphasized in the last generation. This was done not so much by scientists but rather by politicians for the sake of drawing tighter the bonds of a political unit or of exciting popular passions against other political units of a different or partly different ethnical composition.

Teleki and his fellow Hungarian delegates at Paris were concerned, and rightly so, that any attempt to redraw Europe's political boundaries in accordance with ethnographic boundaries was a threat to Hungary. However, their concern was not so much that an ethnographic map would reveal a clear alternative to the status quo. Instead, they feared that ambiguous ethnographic boundaries would give Hungary's enemies the chance to plunder its territory. In the end this fear proved well founded.

Hungary's exceptional but hardly unique diversity was the product of its pivotal location between several marauding armies from Asia, the Middle East, Russia and Western Europe, each adding to Hungary's linguistic and cultural complexity. Despite a half a century of nation-building following Hungary's successful break from Habsburg absolutism in 1867, Hungary remained the picture of diversity. Teleki observed:

> the mixture of races is so considerable, so varied and so complicated not only in itself, but particularly in relation to natural regions, to valleys and basins, to economic relations, to groupings of towns, to the trend of the roads, that ethnic boundaries cannot be drawn, except in very few cases and on very short lines.

Teleki concluded that "you cannot solve the racial question of politics in practice according to a unique system, or scheme. In all more or less mixed language areas, there are different and conflicting interests."

But Teleki still believed in the possibility of a Hungarian nation, and thus a Hungarian nation-state. "For the purpose of illustration I may say that the two greatest national movements by which ethnic unity has been accomplished, those of Italy and Germany, were fully as much economic and geographic as they were 'racial.'" Presaging Eugen Weber's classic *Peasants into Frenchmen*, Teleki argued that the key to nation formation is not so much language and ethnicity as patterns of economic intercourse. And, in this regard, he maintained that

Detail of "Ethnographical Map of Hungary, based on the density of population," in Count Paul Teleki, *The Evolution of Hungary and its Place in European History* (New York: Macmillan, 1923). General Collections. Original employs bold hues of orange, green, and brown to illustrate density and ethnicity.

natural boundaries and barriers are critical. He felt that the core of the nation is that natural area best suited to sustain a dense population and that natural frontiers are those least suited to sustain a dense population.

Teleki's protestations failed to convince the international community that security concerns and economic and political viability were more sensible bases for redrawing Europe's map than the fiction of bounded nations. By ignoring Teleki and his cartographic sensitivity, the Allies effectively enshrined fundamental geographic misconceptions in the charter to the new international organization, the League of Nations.

The contradictions of national self-determination proved the undoing of the League of Nations, as those with legitimate concerns found themselves exploited by an expansionist Nazi Germany. Teleki, as one such victim, paid the ultimate price. During his second tenure as prime minister (February 1939–April 1941), he sought to redress Hungary's losses, reluctantly contributing to a conditional alliance with Nazi Germany. In exchange, Hungary was able to recover both Northern Transylvania from Romania, and the Felvidék regions of eastern Czechoslovakia. However, in the end, Hitler's demands proved too much for Teleki, who, rather than contribute to Germany's unbridled expansion, committed suicide on April 3, 1941.

John Richardson
University of California at San Diego

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Guntram Henrik Herb, *Under the Map of Germany: Nationalism and Propaganda 1918–1945* (New York: Routledge, 1997).

A. K. Johnston, *The national atlas of historical, commercial and political geography....accompanied by maps and illustrations of the physical geography of the globe by Dr. Heinrich Berghaus... and an ethnographic map of Europe by Dr. Gustaf Kombst* (Edinburgh, 1843).

Arthur H. Robinson, *Early Thematic Mapping in the History of Cartography* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982).

Joseph Rothschild, "East Central Europe Between the Wars," in Peter F. Sugar and Donald W. Treadgold, ed., *A History of East Central Europe* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1974).

"Maps and Nations" Achievements Celebrated

James Akerman

For eight weeks last summer I was pleased to lead the second of our "Maps and Nations" seminars for graduate students, a program devoted to exploration of the social and political dimensions of the history of cartography, particularly in relation to the emergence of modern nation-states and nationalism. This intensive program of lectures, readings, group discussion, and research was supported in part by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The program featured guest lectures by David Buisseret (University of Texas at Arlington), Matthew Edney (University of Southern Maine), Laura Hostetler (University of Illinois-Chicago), James Krokar (DePaul University), and Benjamin Schmidt (University of Washington). As in 1998 we had a marvelously diverse, talented, and enthusiastic group of twelve students from several disciplines. Each of them produced a top-notch paper, which they presented to the group during the last week of the seminar.

Coming into the seminar, most of the students had relatively little experience working intensively with map documents. They especially seemed to enjoy the exercise of researching and writing an exhibit caption for a map of particular interest to them. Each brought a fresh perspective to their work and we all learned a great deal from each other.

In this issue we feature the work of the student-scholars who participated in the 1999 seminar. Our feature article formed part of the research by participant John Richardson on ethnographic cartography. Exhibit captions written by each of the participants follow. We hope to publish additional work by these young colleagues in future issues of *Mapline*. As the participants' biographies indicate, several have completed their graduate degrees or have gone on to receive distinguished fellowships for further research in the history of cartography.

Meet the Participants

Douglas M. Bradburn
Doug is a lecturer and doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago and adjunct faculty at DePaul University. His dissertation research attempts to understand the process of revolution in America by examining the importance of competing ideologies of nationalism, ethnicity, and sectionalism as they relate to legal and romantic constructions of citizenship from 1774–1800.

Cathleen D. Cahill
Cathleen received her B.A. from the University of California, Davis. She is currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at the University of Chicago.

Cathleen is working on a dissertation tentatively titled "The Indian Service: The State, Gender, and Labor in the Trans-Misssissippi West, 1869–1928," which explores the federal government's experiments with colonial technology during the reservation period.

Joseph Cullon
Joe is a graduate student in the Department of History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. His dissertation, "The Work of Many Hands: Shipbuilding and the Economic Culture of Maritime New England," explores the role of ships and maps in shaping the culture of market relations and work arrangement in the region. Since his participation in the program, Joe has received fellowships to work in the manuscript and cartographic collections of the John Carter Brown Library, the Huntington Library, and the American Antiquarian Society.

Christopher J. DiMaggio
An alumnus of the Department of History at the University of California at Santa Barbara, Christopher works as an engineer in San Francisco and maintains a special interest in the history of public works engineering in the United States.

Karen Lisette Eggermont
Karen is pursuing her Master of Liberal Studies at Indiana University-South Bend, where she has been researching the history of the Nipissing Indians from 1613-1763.

Felicia M. Else
Felicia is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Art History and Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis. Her dissertation topic deals with civic fountains, waterways, and marine imagery in sixteenth century Florence and Tuscany. Felicia was recently awarded a J. B. Harley Fellowship in the History of Cartography.

Elisabeth Hodges
Elisabeth is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at Harvard University. She is working on her thesis, "Tales of the City: Urban Identity in Early Modern French Literature, Cartography, and Guidebooks," which traces the construction of national identity through the emergence of a culture of the city in early modern France.

Laura Milsk
Laura is a doctoral candidate in Loyola University Chicago's joint program in Public and American History. Her dissertation is currently titled, "Meet me at the Station: The Culture and Aesthetics of Chicago's Railroad Terminals, 1848–1945."

Davide Papotti
Davide is a Ph.D. candidate in Italian at the University of Chicago. He is currently spending a year overseas studying in the Department of Geography at the University of Padua, Italy. His thesis work analyzes mountaineering narratives as a literary genre in twentieth-century Italian literature.

John P. Richardson
John is finishing his Ph.D. in Political Science at the University of California at San Diego on the emergence of Slovak nationalism after the 1918 move to democracy in Czechoslovakia. His current research seeks to establish cartography's interest in human geography during the nineteenth century, notably linguistic and national geography, and its subsequent contribution to state policies both for and against emerging nationalist movements.

Zur Shalev
Zur is a doctoral student in the Department of History at Princeton University. His dissertation explores sixteenth- and seventeenth-century European cartographic representations of the Levant and their involvement in the larger religious-scholarly intellectual landscape of the period. He is currently a fellow at the Center for the Study of Religion at Princeton University.

John Vandevort Tarpley
Van is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in Russian History at Indiana University. He is studying the creation of a 1914 atlas of Asian Russia to understand the links between science, administration, and identity in late Imperial Russia.

Participants in the 1999 Maps and Nations summer seminar at the Smith Center (from left to right). Bottom row – Cathleen Cahill, Karen Armstrong-Ingram, Van Tarpley, Laura Milsk; second row – Kristen Block (Administrative Assistant), Felicia Else, Joe Cullon, Zur Shalev, Davide Papotti; third row – Doug Bradburn, Chritopher DiMaggio, John Richardson, James Akerman (Director), and Elisabeth Hodges.

Auchagah's Map

Karen Lisette Eggermont

While at Fort Kaministikwia north of Lake Superior, Pierre Gaultier De Varennes de La Verendrye, a French army officer and explorer, requested Auchagah, a Cree Indian, to draw a map. Auchagah drew the map using a charcoal drawing by Tacchigis, another Cree, and also incorporated his own experience of the country. In addition, Auchagah added information from a map drawn by a third Cree Indian, La Marteblanche, "and two other chiefs of the same tribe." Verendrye used this map to try to convince the French government that the River of the West—a Northwest Passage—existed and led to the Pacific, a strong argument for further French exploration in that direction.

The map shown here is a copy of a manuscript map attributed to Verendry, which was traced in 1846 by Pierre Margry, a clerk in a French archive trying to preserve the disintegrating original manuscript. Another transcription of Auchagah's map by the French engineer Joseph Chaussegros de Lery (ca. 1730) is oriented south following Auchagah's original.

Lawrence J. Burpee, ed., *Journals and Letters of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes de La Verendrye and His Sons* (Toronto: Champlain Society, 1927).

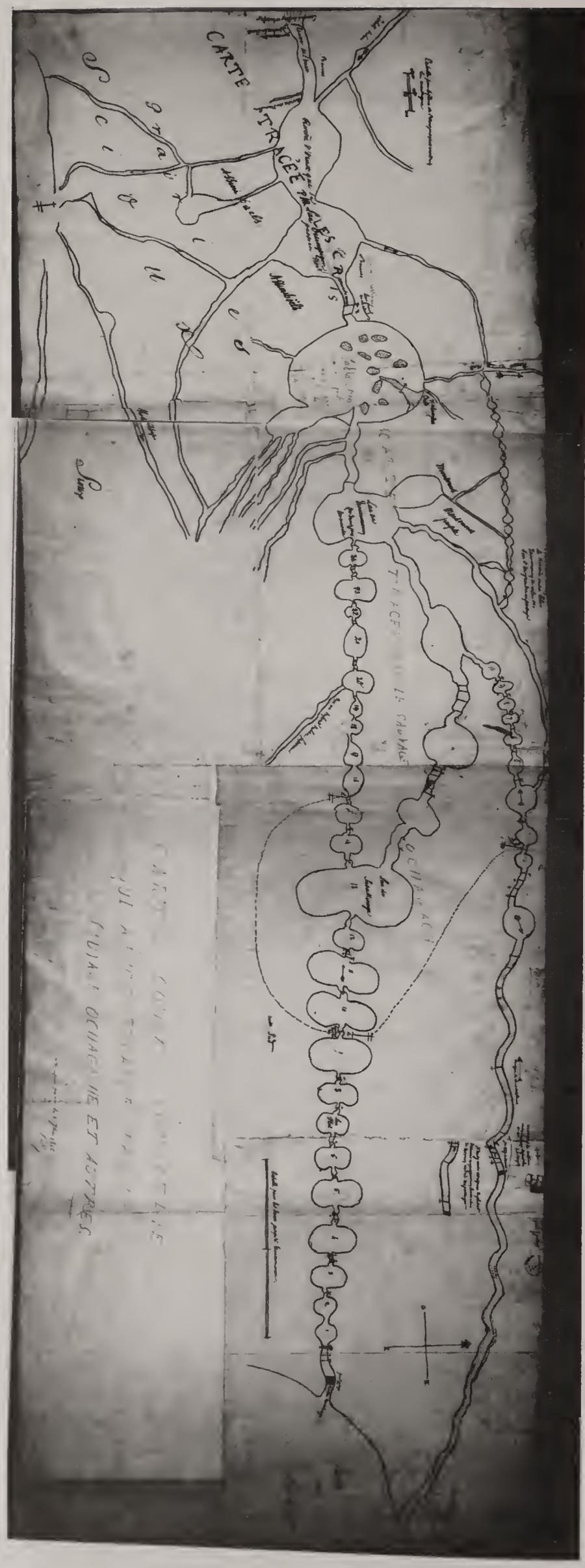
Edward Dahl and Conrad Heidenrich, "French Mapping of North America," *The Map Collector* 19 (June 1982): 2–7.

Jean Delanglez, "Franquelin, Mapmaker," *Mid-America* N.S. 14, 1 (January 1942): 29–74 and 17, 2 (April 1946): 67–144.

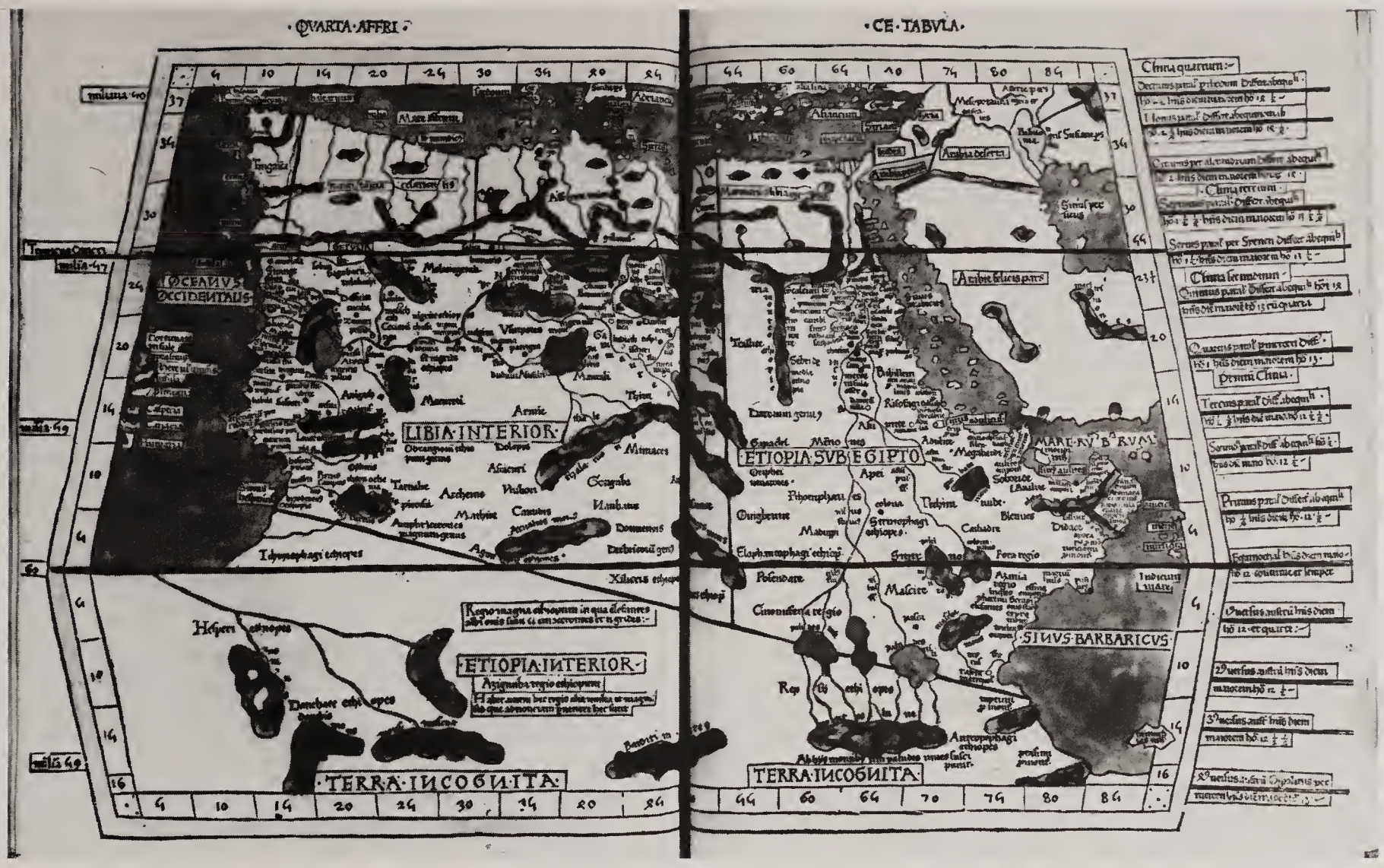
Malcolm Lewis, "La Grande Riviere et Flueve de L'Ouest: The Realities and Reasons Behind a Major Mistake in the Eighteenth-Century Geography of North America," *Cartographica* 28, 1 (1991): 54-88.

Richard I. Ruggles and John Werkentin, eds., *Manitoba Historical Atlas: A Selection of Facsimile Maps, Plans, and Sketches from 1612 to 1969* (Winnepeg: The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 1970).

Ronald Vere Tooley, *French Mapping of the Americas* (London: Map Collectors' Circle, 1967).



Pierre Margry. 1846 Tracing of original manuscript attributed to Auchagah ca. 1728–1729. Edward E. Ayer Collection.



Claudius Ptolemaeus, *Cosmographia* (Ulm: Leonhart Holle, 1486). Edward E. Ayer Collection.

Straight Lines in the Desert

Zur Shalev

Cutting straight through complex social and geographical realities, geometrical boundary-lines tell us the story of the power of cartography in the shaping of the colonized and then de-colonized modern political theatre. Such lines over remote lands could have been stretched only by cartographically spirited minds, and surely, only with the aid of a map.

The case of Egypt, however, tells us another story as well, that of the long-term persistence of ideas and representations. Consider the shape of the present day Arab Republic of Egypt: both its western and its southern boundaries are almost perfect straight lines, defined by the abstract grid of parallels and meridians encapsulating the earth. Consider now the shape of Egypt (with Libya Marmarica) in the famous Ulm edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*. Rectangular and defined by the grid, the second century Alexandrine's Egypt, together with its Renaissance elaboration, is strikingly similar, conceptually and physically, to modern Egypt.

The British, Italian, and Ottoman diplomats who delineated the boundaries of Egypt at the beginning of the twentieth century were therefore not simply treating space as an abstract entity, amenable to rationalized partition. They were also, whether consciously or not, following a classical tradition of representation.

Samuel Y. Edgerton, "From Mental Matrix to *Mappamundi* to Christian Empire: The Heritage of Ptolemy's *Geography* in the Renaissance," in David Woodward, ed., *Art and Cartography: Six Historical Essays* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), pp. 10–50.

Michel Foucher, *Fronts et Frontières: Un tour du monde géopolitique* (Paris: Fayard, 1988).

Stephen B. Jones, *Boundary-Making: A Handbook for Statesmen, Treaty Editors and Boundary Commissioners* (Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1945).

Robert D. Sack, *Human Territoriality: Its Theory and History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986).

R.A. Skelton, "Introduction," in Claudius Ptolemy, *Cosmographia*, facsimile of the 1482 Ulm edition (Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1963).

Exploring Debate: Identity and Science in Maps of North America

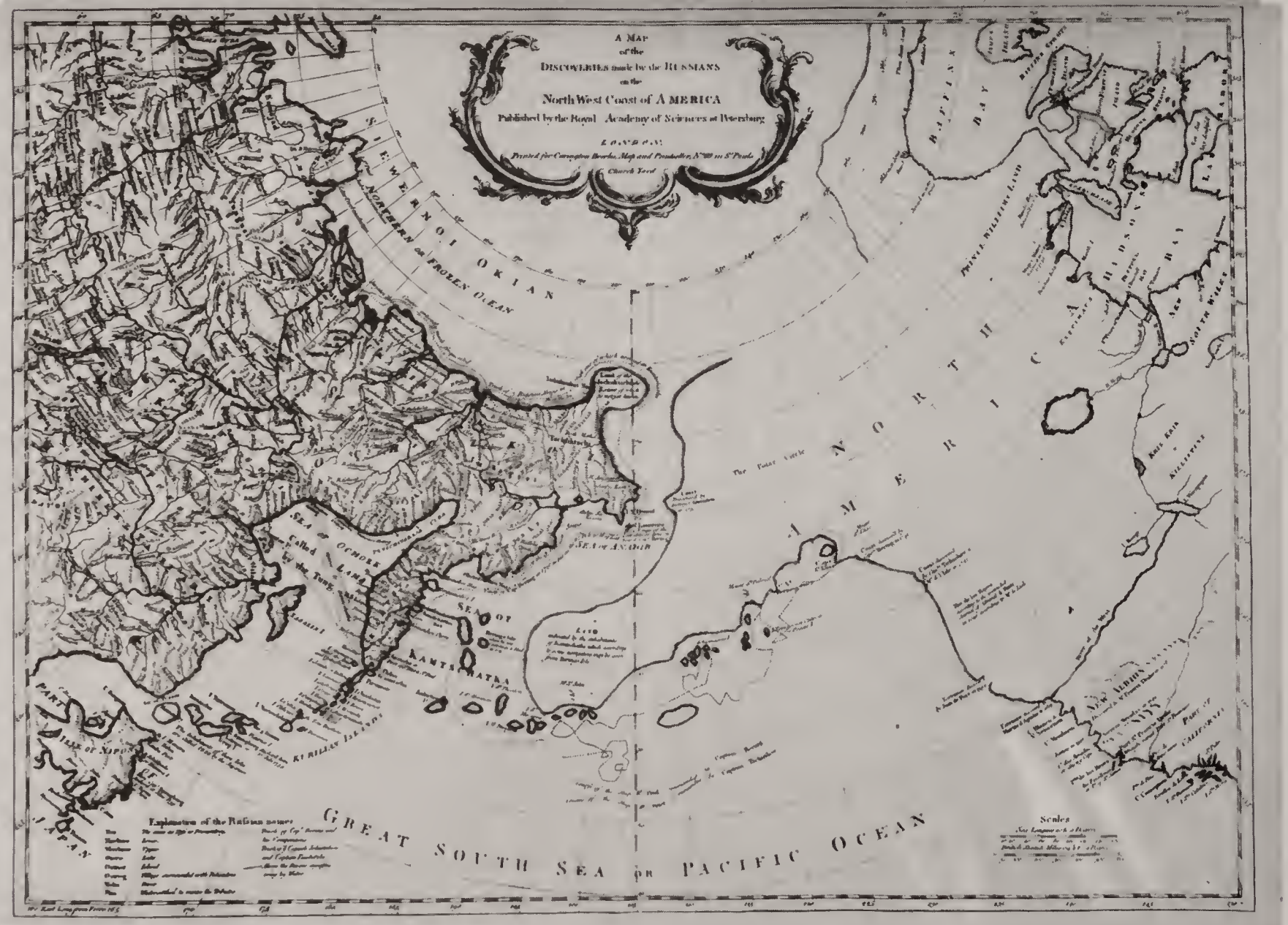
John Vandevort Tarpley

Eighteenth-century maps of North America reflect the loyalties and prejudices of the individual mapmakers as well as contemporary understandings of geography. Joseph Nicholas de L'Isle and Gerhard Friedrich Müller were both non-Russians who, due to their positions in the nascent Russian Academy of Sciences, had access to materials from recent Russian explorations of North America for the compilation of their maps. De L'Isle, however, combines the Russian data selectively with materials from apocryphal Spanish travel accounts and older maps championed by his brother in the tradition of "speculative cartography." The resulting map depicts an extensive system of lakes and rivers in the western part of North America. De L'Isle's map suggests his family loyalties and an ongoing European interest in finding the fabled Northwest Passage to Asia.

Müller, a Baltic German loyal to the Russian crown, asserts the authority of Russian imperial science in his map. As a proponent of empirical mapmaking, Müller pointedly dismisses the cartographic conjectures to which de L'Isle has subordinated Russian scientific efforts. Müller depicts no inland waterway, and marks with a solid line only parts of the North American continent seen by Russian sailors or found in other, "verified" European accounts.

Alexei V. Postnikov, *The Mapping of Russian America: A History of Russian-American Contacts in Cartography* (Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin, 1995).

Henry R. Wagner, "Apocryphal Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America," *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, N.S. 41, 1 (1931): 179–234.



CARTE GENERALE
DES DÉCOUVERTES
De l'Amiral de Fonte
Et autres Navigateurs Espagnols, Anglois et Russes, pour la recherche du Passage a la
MER DU SUD
Par Mr De l'Isle de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Professeur de Mathematique au Collège Royal
A Paris Septembre 1752
Dediée A M. ROUILLÉ Chevalier Comte de Jouy, &c.
Conseiller d'Etat ayant le Département de la Marine.
Echelle de Lieues d'Espagne des Lieues Marines de France, et d'Angleterre de 20 au Degré
Echelle de Lieues d'Espagne des Lieues Marines de France, et d'Angleterre de 20 au Degré
Découvertes par les Russes en 1741 et 1742
Cercle Polaire
Tropique du Cancer
Equateur
Tropique du Capricorne
Ligne Meridienne
Ligne Meridienne
Ligne Meridien

An Empire of the Sea

Joseph Cullon

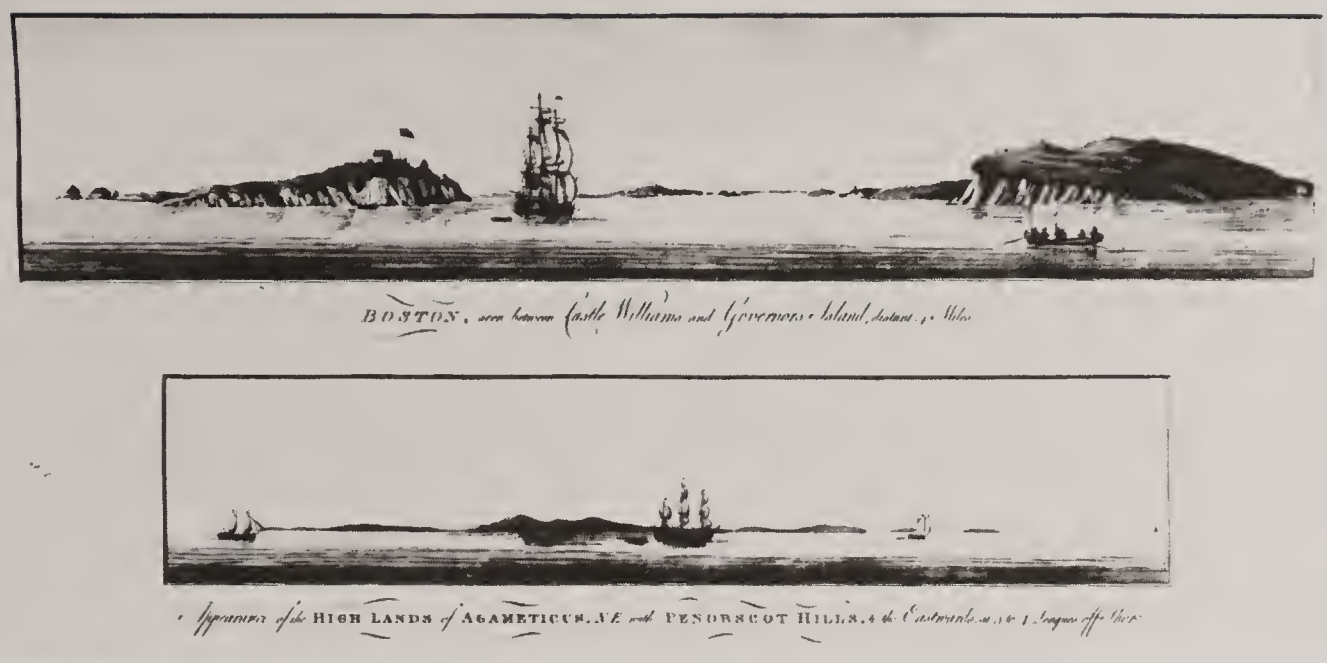
Looking toward Boston from London, the seat of the first British empire, these 1777 charts underscore the Atlantic context of the North American mainland colonies. Throughout the eighteenth century, imperial power rested as much upon control of the seas as upon territorial holdings and, in the Atlantic World, Britannia ruled the waves. Far exceeding in comprehensiveness, scale, accuracy, and beauty any previous English maps of the North American interior, these charts are a piece of the massive *Atlantic Neptune*, an atlas consisting of 178 individual charts, views, and text of the North American coast. Begun as part of Britain's effort to consolidate its power after the expulsion of the French from Canada in 1763, the new atlas was the culmination of over a decade of exhaustive cartographic labor. This heroic project, however, only came to fruition in 1777 under the leadership of J.F.W. DesBarres, as the start of the American Revolution shattered Britain's empire of the sea.

John Brewer, *Sinews of Power: War, Money, and the English State, 1688–1783* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990).

William Cumming, "The Colonial Charting of the Massachusetts Coast," in *Seafaring in Colonial Massachusetts* (Boston: Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1980).

G.H.D. Evans, *Uncommon Obdurate: The Several Public Careers of J. F. W. DesBarres* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969).

Below: "Chart of Boston Bay." Right: "Boston, seen between Castle Williams and Governors Island, distant 4 Miles," and "Appearance of the High Lands of Agameticus, N.E. with Penobscot Hills, to the Eastwards, at 3 to 4 Leagues off there," two of the "4 Views of Boston Harbor," Plates 94 and 95 in J. F. W. DesBarres, *The Atlantic Neptune* (London, 1777). General Collections.


BOSTON, seen between Castle Williams and Governors Island, distant 1½ Miles
Appearance of the HIGH LANDS of AGAMETICUS, NE with PENOBSCOT HILLS, in the Eastward, at 10 & 14 Leagues off Shore

Taming the Northwestern Frontier

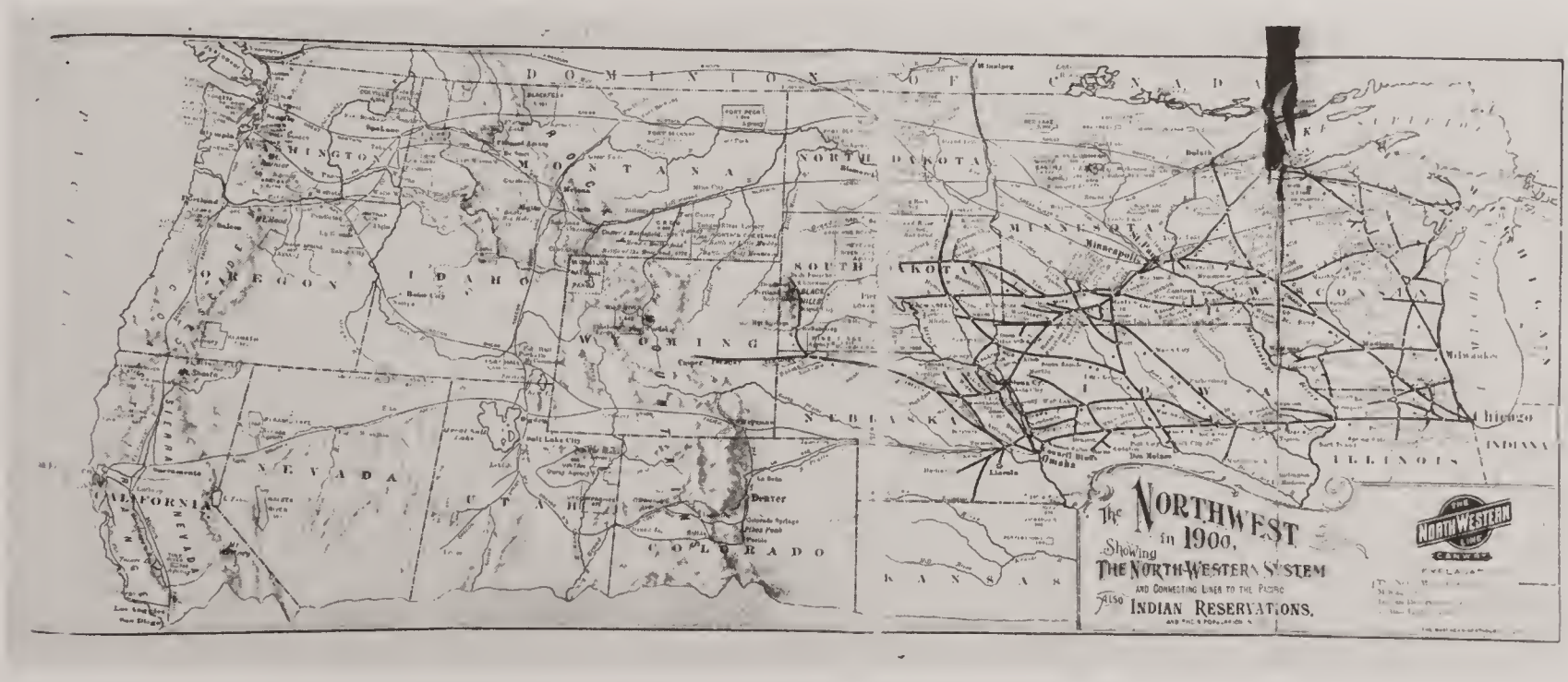
Cathleen D. Cahill

This is the final map in a series illustrating a promotional booklet for the Chicago and North-Western Railway. Published in 1900, it is entitled "The Indian, The Northwest 1600–1900." In it, the CNWRR put its own spin on a national myth of Western history—the inevitable decline of Indians in the face of American progress.

The text of the booklet tells a sympathetic story of the Indians' noble struggle, and at the same time, the maps graphically emphasize the railroad's key role in western conquest. This use of maps muted what was a violent struggle into a peaceful shift of colors, conflating the story of shrinking Indian lands with the growing network of track. Limited to the northwestern portion of the United States, the map augments the CNWRR's role over other lines. This version sanitized the history of the region, making it into a safe and historically significant space for tourism only a few decades after the Indian wars.

Anne Farrar Hyde, *An American Vision: Far Western Landscapes and National Culture, 1820–1920* (New York: New York University Press, 1990).

Elliott West, *The Contested Plains: Indians, Goldseekers, and the Rush to Colorado* (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1999).



"The Northwest in 1900, Showing the North-Western System and Connecting Lines to the Pacific, also Indian Reservations and their Population in 1899," in *The Indian, The Northwest, 1600–1900: The Red Man, The War Man, The White Man and the Northwestern Line* (Chicago: Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., 1901). General Collections.

A Nation Made Easy: Geography, Pedagogy, and American Identity

Douglas M. Bradburn

At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the newly independent Americans struggled to escape from the long shadow of British colonial identity and establish their legitimacy as a distinct nation. A major part of this process of self-discovery involved the encouragement of a homegrown excellence in the arts, letters, and sciences through the reform and expansion of the education of youth. Jedidiah Morse's *Geography Made Easy* (1784), written to replace the "inadequate European Geographies" used before independence, represents an excellent example of the desire of the Founding Fathers to teach young Americans to recognize their uniqueness.

Intended for "the Use and Improvement of Schools in the United States," Morse's *Geography* sought not only to introduce students to the "useful and agreeable" science of geography, but to encourage Americans to "know the situation and boundaries of their own nation." For, as Morse noted, citizens must be aware of the "character of their own country." Complemented by a colorful map of the newly independent States of the Union and the requisite national myths surrounding George Washington and the War for Independence, the textbook readily encouraged students to imagine their distinctive nationhood.

This small volume dominated the market for children's geography textbooks in America for over fifty years, and after twenty-five editions, easily secured Morse's reputation as the "Father of American Geography."

Martin Brückner, "Lessons in Geography: Maps, Spellers, and Other Grammars of Nationalism in the Early Republic," *American Quarterly* 51, 2 (June 1999): 311–343.

Jedidiah Morse, *Geography Made Easy. Being a Short, but Comprehensive System of that very useful and agreeable Science* (New Haven, Connecticut, 1784). Edward E. Ayer Collection.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE CHICAGO RAILWAY SYSTEM [illegible]

"Birdseye View of the Chicago Railway System," in *7 Days in Chicago: A Complete Guide to the Street Cars, Omnibuses, Railroads, Notable Buildings, Union Stockyards, Churches, Charitable Institutions, Etc.* (Chicago: J. M. Wing & Co., 1877). John M. Wing Foundation.

All Roads Lead to Chicago

Laura Milsk

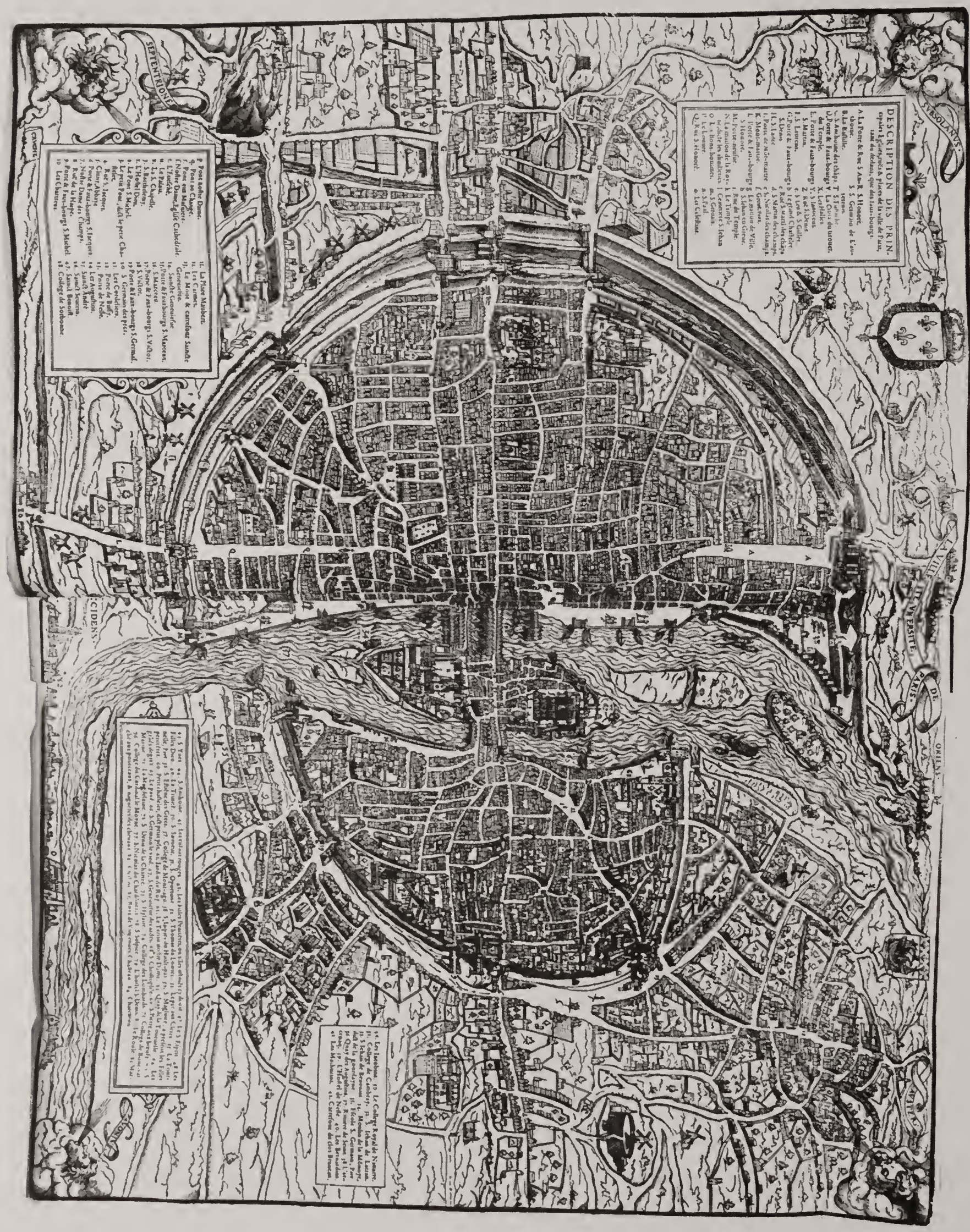
This "Guide to Chicago's Railroads" appeared in a travel booklet published by Rand, McNally & Co., in 1877. In this unusual orientation, the observer is looking at the Gem of the Prairie and her railway system from the west. The railroads here are actively joining isolated settlements to one another and the marketplace of Chicago, pictured here as a jagged city on the shores of an idyllic lake. All of the trains are heading into the city bringing not only goods, but also linking the distant West with the settled East. The ships on the water may come and go to unknown ports, but the railroads clearly accomplish their objective—transporting the economy of the West to Chicago. In the end, two vast regions, East and West, are accessible only through the unifying force of the railroads that connect in the "Great Metropolis of the West."

Carl Abbott, *Boosters and Businessmen: Popular Economic Thought and Urban Growth in the Antebellum Midwest* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1981).

William Cronon, *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1992).

Sarah Gordon, *Passage to Union: How the Railroads Transformed American Life, 1829–1929* (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1997).

Sebastien Münster, Plan of Paris from *Cosmographie universelle de tout le monde ... sont au vray descriptions les parties habitables, & non habitables de la Terre, & de la Mer, leurs assiettes & choses qu'elles produisent ... puis la description & peinture topographique des regionis ... et encor l'origine, noms, ou appellation tant modernes qu'anciennes, & descriptions de plusieurs villes, citez & isles, avec leurs plantz, & pourtraictz, & sur tout de la FRANCE, no encor iusques á present veus ni imprimez.* François de Belleforest, ed. (Bâle: Chez Michel Sonnius, 1575). General Collection.



Imagining France

Elisabeth Hodges

Well before modern notions of nationhood were firmly established, city views and descriptions of Paris offered a way for the public to think about Frenchness. At the time this image of Paris began to circulate in the 1570s, the city had already acquired a reputation as a growing metropolitan center, rich in commerce and fluvial trade, and as early as 1525 the city had become the official residence of the French monarchy. In François de Belleforest's edition of Münster's *Cosmographie universelle* of 1575, the viewer's gaze scans eastward as it replicates a historical itinerary through Paris, traversing the city from its Roman origins on the islands at the center of the Seine river, through the bustling avenues slicing up housing blocks, to the recently established settlements outside the old city walls. This view provides a vision of the city as a whole depicted from an imaginary bird's-eye perspective, as well as an urban landscape replete with architectural details and monuments emerging from the city streets. Cartouches occupy the rural landscape beyond the city walls and symbolically link the experience of walking through the city with the French monarchy. Rich in its historical and cultural importance, Paris plays an important role in making France and in imagining the nation.

Numa Broc, *La Géographie de la Renaissance* (Paris: Les Editions du C.T.H.S., 1986).

Michel de Certeau, *L'Invention du quotidien. I. Arts de faire* (Paris: Folio, 1990).

Tom Conley, *The Self-Made Map: Cartographic Writing in Early Modern France* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996).

Christian Jacob, *L'Empire des cartes. Approche théorique de la cartographie á travers l'histoire* (Paris: Albin, 1992).

Mapping the American Dream

Christopher J. DiMaggio

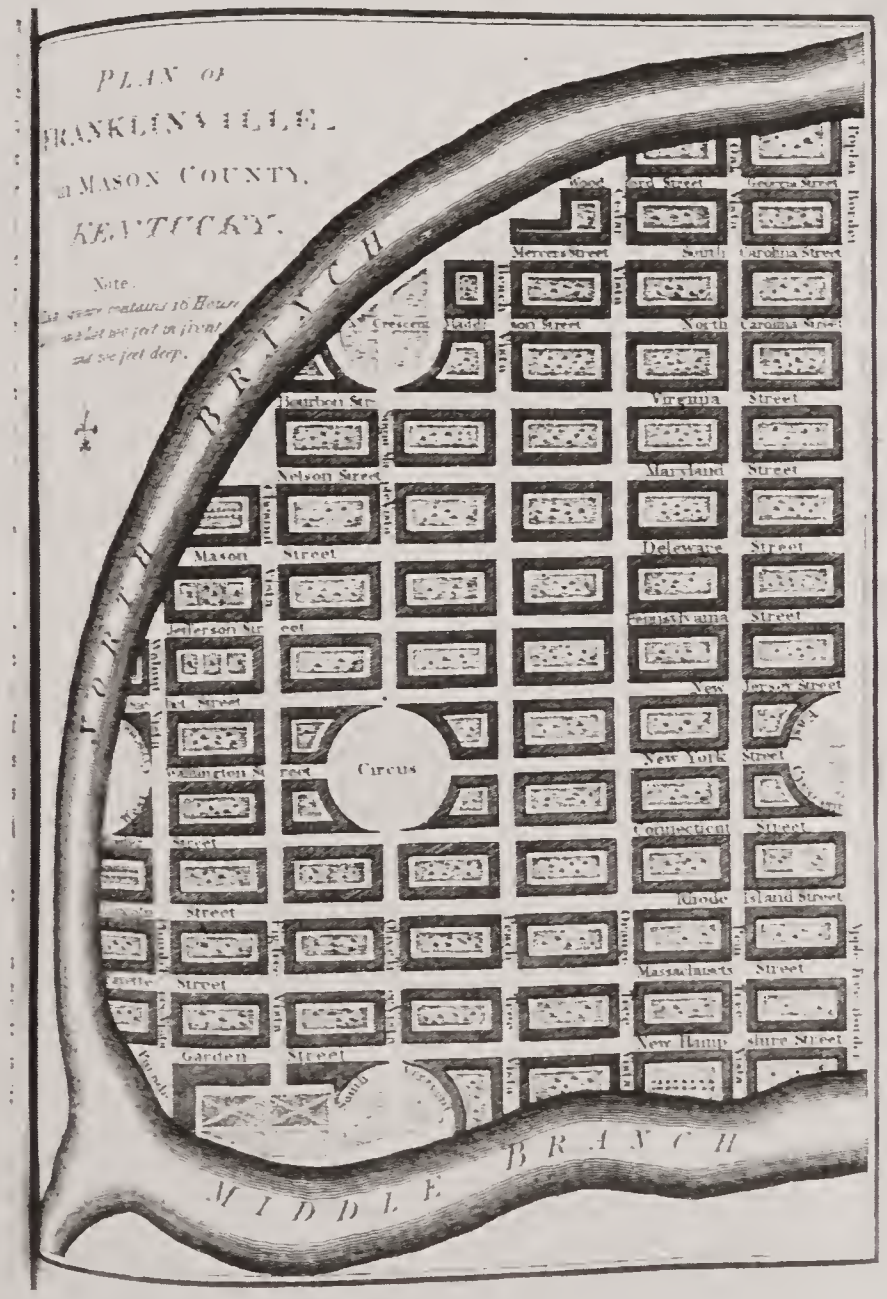
Franklinville, Kentucky, does not exist, except in this 1795 plan by William Winterbotham. The mapping of such speculative paper towns was an important part of the westward expansion of the United States. Some of these "cities on paper" were artful boondoggles meant to separate heedless investors from their money. Others, such as Cincinnati, in time lived up to their promises. But many, like Franklinville, fell somewhere in-between; drawn with the best intentions, they perhaps became minor towns or suburbs, if they were built at all.

Winterbotham's plan stands at the beginning of American town planning, a process by which diverse groups of Americans came to terms with their place in the American landscape. Mapping an efficient, beautiful, and orderly city would later be a goal of new utopian and religious communities as well as municipal reformers of the late 1800s.

Daniel C. Hammack, "Comprehensive Planning Before the Comprehensive Plan: A New Look at the Nineteenth-Century American City," in Daniel Schaffer, ed., *Two Centuries of American Planning* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988).

John W. Reps, *The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1965).

Stanley K. Schultz, *Constructing Urban Culture: American Cities and City Planning, 1800–1920* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989).



"Plan of Franklinville, in Mason County, Kentucky," from *An Historical, Geographical, Commercial and Philosophical View of the United States, and of the European Settlements in America and the West Indies* (London, 1795). Edward E. Ayer Collection.

Views of Rome: Monuments of Church and Empire

Felicia M. Else

These two views of Rome picture representations of architectural monuments that embody the institutions of Roman power: ancient imperial Rome and the papacy. Both engravings come from the celebrated workshop of Antonio Lafréry during the pontificate of Gregory XIII—a time of urban renewal and militant church reform.

The 1573 view of Rome (right) shows a re-creation of the ancient city based on literary texts and archaeological ruins, identifying such monuments as the Pantheon and Colosseum. The achievements of imperial Rome served as models to architects and urban planners in the building of aqueducts, roads, and palaces, and to political leaders in the acquisition of territory and the display of triumphal power. This "map" of ancient Rome appealed to scholars and antiquarians, forming the opening pages of the *Speculum Romanae Magnificentiae*, a collection of engravings of ancient and contemporary buildings and statuary, including Michelangelo's plan for St. Peter's cathedral.

The 1575 *Seven Churches of Rome* (below) celebrates the power of papal authority in the depiction of pilgrims reverently visiting the city's principal churches. Lafréry renders these buildings in meticulous detail on an exaggerated scale, choosing an unusual vantage point and altering the orientation of St. Peter's to emphasize its facade. The print commemorates a Jubilee, a special festival year for visiting pilgrims to receive additional indulgences. Each church is accompanied by its patron saint, reinforcing the cult of relics and the authority of St. Peter during a time marked by the Inquisition and Reformation dissent.

Amato Pietro Frutaz, *Le piante di Roma* (Rome: Istituto di studi romani, 1962).

Christopher Hibbert, *Rome, the Biography of a City* (London: Viking, 1985).

David Woodward, *Maps as Prints in the Italian Renaissance: Makers, Distributors and Consumers* (London: The British Library, 1996).

Above: Antonio Lafréry and Stephano Du Perac, *Pianta di Roma* from *Speculum Romanae Magnificentiae* (Rome, 1573). Novacco Collection.
Left: Antonio Lafréry, *Seven Churches of Rome* (Rome, 1575). Novacco Collection.

Framing a Nation

Davide Papotti

This map, drawn by Giacomo (or Jacopo) Gastaldi, one of the most important cartographers of sixteenth-century Italy, is an example of the high quality of artifacts produced by the Venetian engraving laboratories. The map represents the Italian region (Italy was not unified as a state until 1861—three centuries later) in its entirety with the exception of parts of the islands of Sicily and Sardinia and of the northeastern part of the Alps. This particular perspective is a heritage from the Ptolemaic cartographic tradition, but the "frame" of the peninsula also functions to celebrate Venice and its dominions: it emphasizes the centrality of the Adriatic Sea, here meaningfully renamed the "Venetian Gulf," and provides an accurate portrait of the Dalmatian coast, where Venice had commercial activities. The definition of the "frame" of the map, therefore, silently conveys to the reader a political message about the centrality of Venice in the Italian geographical context.

Roberto Almagiá, *Monumenta Italiae Cartographica: Riproduzione di carte generali e regionali d'Italia dal secolo XIV al XVII* (Firenze: Istituto Geografico Militare, 1929).

John Marino, "Administrative Mapping in the Italian States," in David Buisseret, ed., *Monarchs, Ministers, and Maps: The Emergence of Cartography as a Tool of Government in Early Modern Europe* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992), pp. 5–25.

David Woodward, *Maps as Prints in the Italian Renaissance: Makers, Distributors and Consumers* (London: The British Library, 1996).

Giacomo Gastaldi, *Il Disegno Della Geografia Moderna de Tutta la Provincia de la Italia, con tutte le sue regioni, citti, castella, monti, laghi, fiumi, mari, golfi, porti, capit et isole, ch'in quelli si ritrovano, et altre regioni circonvicine al golfo di Venetia, per maggiore lucidatione dell'Italia* (Venice: Fabio Licinio, 1561). Novacco Collection.

Recently Published

Kain, Roger and William Ravenhill, ed. *Historical Atlas of South-West England.* Exeter: University of Exeter Press, 1999. xxiv, 564p., 395 maps, 150 illus., 24 col. ISBN 0-85989-434-7, £55.

This marvelous book (oversized and boxed) covers the Isles of Scilly and Cornwall and Devon, the two counties that cover the peninsula at the extreme southwest corner of England. The editors have brought together the contributions of 56 experts (nearly all academics), and cartographer Helen Jones has transformed their data into about 390 easy-to-read, black-and-white thematic maps. A small number of old maps and illustrations are found in a color section at the front of the book. Monochrome graphs, illustrations, and a few reproductions of old maps supplement the new thematic maps. The volume is divided into 65 chapters covering myriad topics that range in time from the neolithic age to the 1990s and topically from economic subjects like agriculture, industry, transportation and maritime affairs to religion, population, and town development. Each chapter concludes with suggestions for additional reading, and an extensive section of backnotes describes the sources used to compile the maps. Two flaws (which may have been forced by a need to economize) are the lack of an index and the placement of reference maps of the parishes and hundreds in the two counties on the end papers, where librarians often must affix labels. Special recognition is due to the Towry Law Charitable Trust, which donated a copy of the atlas to each secondary school in the region, and other contributors whose support enabled the publisher to keep the price well below $100.

John Long, Newberry Library

Kagan, Richard. *Urban Images of the Hispanic World, 1493–1793.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2000. 240p., 18 b&w + 136 color illus. ISBN 0-300-08314-9, $50.

Richard Kagan will be known to many readers of *Mapline* for his lecture in the 1991 series of Nebenzahl Lectures on city images. He was then developing the idea of the distinction in portraying cities between the *urbs* and the *civitas*, the first concerned almost exclusively with the topographical appearance, and the latter more concerned to describe and express the aspirations of the community. In this book he develops the idea further, focussing on a variety of Hispanic cities on both sides of the Atlantic. In seven chapters he dwells on the particularly subjective nature of many city images, showing on the way that many European cartographers were just as concerned as their Indian counterparts to show the "communicentric" (community-centered) aspect of the places that they portrayed.

This way of looking at city images is very fruitful, and could be applied with profit, for instance, to a scrutiny of the images in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum.* Here, some "urbs-type" views appear almost planimetric, with little in the way of human intervention, while other "communitas-type" images dwell much more fully on the real or imagined nature of the community. Former observers have made this point, rather in passing, but Kagan works the idea out thoroughly and well.

His argument is helped by the excellent production of the images in the book, which shows us material from some very obscure but highly relevant places: the plan of Cuzco (1643), for example, from the Archivo Arzobispal in Lima, or the view of Potosí from the Museo de Las Charcas, Sucre, in Bolivia. Most of these well-produced images are highly communicentric in nature. This book is largely the product of a three-year fellowship from the Getty Foundation, which gave the author the time and resources to work his ideas out in an elegant and convincing form.

David Buisseret, University of Texas at Arlington

Also Received

Copeaux, Étienne. *Une Vision Turque du Monde: À Travers les Cartes de 1931 à nos jours.* Paris: CNRS Éditions, 2000. 240p., 50 plates, 1 col. ISBN 2-271-05700-0, paper. To order, write to CNRS Éditions, 15, rue Malebranche, 75005 Paris, France.

GeoKatalog1: Im deutschsprachigen Raum erhältliche. Stuttgart: GeoCenter, 1999. 1344p., + apdx., maps, some charts. ISBN 3-9806503-0-8, cloth. Order this title from GeoCenter, Touristik Medienservice GmbH, Postfach 80 08 30, D-70508 Suttgart, Germany, phone (0 711) 78 19 45-10, fax (0 711) 78 19 46-54.

Monegal, Montserrat Galera I. *Antoon van den Wijngaerde, pinto de cuidades y de hechos de armas en la Europa del Quinientos: Cartobibliografía razonada de los dibujos y grabados, y ensayo de reconstrucción documental de la obra pictórica.* Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1998. 271p., many plates, some col. ISBN 87-393-4695-6, paper. To order, write to Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Parc de Montjuïc, 08038 Barcelona, Spain.

Short, John Rennie. *New Worlds, New Geographies.* Syracuse, NJ: Syracuse University Press, 1998. 120p. ISBN 0-815605-277, cloth; 0-815628-382, paper.

Watelet, Marcel. *Luxembourg: Ville obsidionale. Cartographie et ingénierie européenes d'une place forte du xviie au xixe siècle.* Luxembourg: Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Luxembourg, n.d. 313p., many col. plates. ISBN 2-919878-12-3, cloth.

Smith Center News Briefs

NEH Grant Offers New Opportunities for K–12 Classrooms

The Smith Center for the History of Cartography is pleased to announce that it has received a major grant from the **National Endowment for the Humanities** to develop a Web site using original historic maps to teach the geographical dimensions of American history. When it is launched at the end of 2002, the site will include images of at least 18 maps dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries drawn primarily from the Newberry's collections. Modules based on these maps will explore six major themes in American historical geography: discovery and encounter, migration and settlement, environmental history, transportation and communications, political and military geography, and the geography of communities. Each module will include map images, historical background and commentary on the maps, interactive student exercises, and lesson plans appropriate for different grade levels. Designed to accommodate diverse curricular needs, these materials will exploit the particular ability of historic maps to excite students' imagination of past landscapes, events, and human geographical experience.

Teachers interested in testing preliminary versions of these materials in their classrooms during the 2001–2002 school year are strongly encouraged to contact the Center Director, James Akerman, phone (312) 255-3523, email akermanj@newberry.org; or Susan Hanf, phone (312) 255-3659, email hanfs@newberry.org. Write us at the Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380.

New Summer Institute in 2001

The Smith Center has also been awarded a second grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities that will support an institute for college and university faculty in Summer 2001. **"Popular Cartography and Society"** will encourage an interdisciplinary appreciation of the culture of popular mapping and the social dimensions of map consumption in the modern world. From July 9 to August 10, 25 participants will explore these ideas by working directly with the Newberry's fine holdings of Western cartography from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The Newberry's cartographic staff and ten scholars in various fields will lead the program's readings, seminars, and workshops. Registration materials will be available in October 2000. To request these materials or for further information please contact Susan Hanf, Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; phone (312) 255-3659; email hanfs@newberry.org.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at the Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of in-struction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **James R. Akerman**, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; email akermanj@newberry.org.

Staff Notes

With this issue, the Smith Center reluctantly says good-bye to **Kristen Block**, our administrative assistant for the past two years. Kristen has made an extraordinary contribution to the smooth and efficient operation of the Center during this time, and will be sorely missed. *Mapline* readers no doubt have noticed an improvement of the quality of the content of the newsletter as well as of its timely publication during her tenure as Editor. She also played a major role in the development of the Newberry Library's Web site and has created a superb set of pages for the Smith Center itself. I have no doubt that her energy, creativity, good humor, and equanimity will serve her well as she enters the graduate program in History at Rutgers University. Godspeed, Kristen!

The Center is lucky to have found a talented, enthusiastic, and experienced replacement for Kristen in the person of **Susan Hanf**. Susan has just received her Master's Degree in Public History from Loyola University of Chicago, where she was also recently employed as an Archives Assistant and maintained the archives' Web pages. Susan has also worked on public programs and exhibits in the recent past at several historical societies and museums in Illinois, Indiana, and her native Ohio.

Cartography Fellows

The Center welcomed two short-term fellows during the late spring and early summer. **Jane Boyd**, a graduate student in Art History at the University of Delaware, worked on her project, "A Mapping of Modernity: Technology and the French Landscape, 1850–1900," from May 2 to June 6. **Andrei Pilgun**, Director of Russian music publishers in Moscow, visited the Library in May. He is preparing a worldwide digital inventory of medieval and Renaissance cosmographical images.

2001 Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations

The Newberry Library and the Smith Center invite submissions to the Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations in the History of Cartography. The winner will receive an outright prize of $1,500 and a short-term fellowship at the Newberry Library. Submission **deadline is November 1, 2000**; dissertations from any field are eligible if approved by an accredited Ph.D. granting institution between November 1, 1998 and October 31, 2000. For more information, contact James Ackerman, Director, The Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380, USA; phone (312) 255-3523, email akermanj@newberry.org.

IMCoS and Nebenzahl Lectures Together in 2001, October 11–15

The Newberry Library and the AGS Collection in Milwaukee will host the 2001 Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society. On October 11–13, the 14th series of the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography begins the festivities at the Newberry. Entitled "A Taste for Maps," the series will focus on the history of the map trade from the map consumer's point-of-view. The University of Michigan's Dr. Mary Pedley will be featured. IMCoS members will be able to attend these lectures and spend the weekend exploring the "Windy City." On Monday, the venue will shift 90 miles north to American Geographical Society at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for a series of talks on map collections and collecting, followed by the final banquet. Three major exhibits will be featured during the five days of lectures and social activities. More information will follow in *Mapline*; details will be available on the IMCoS web site, *www.harvey27.demon.co.uk/imcos*.

Briefly Noted

Compiled by Kristen Block

Conferences and Workshops

The 10th *Kartographiehistorisches Colloquien* will be held in Bonn, Germany on **September 14–16, 2000**. For information, visit the conference organizer's web site: *www.stub.unibe.ch/dach/index.html*; write to Seminar für Historische Geographie der Universität Bonn, Konvikststr. 11, D-53113 Bonn, Germany; or contact Dr. Wolfgang Scharfe, Freie Universität Berlin, Fachrichtung Kartographie, Malteserstr. 74-1000, Haus D, 12249 Berlin; phone +49 30 779 23 30; fax +49 30 76 70 64 51; email scharfe@geog.fu-berlin.de.

Princeton University's Departments of English and History, the Davis Center of Historical Study, and the National Maritime Museum of Greenwich will host a conference **October 6–7**, entitled ***Changing and Exchanging: Spiritual and Material Conversions along the Lines of Cultural Contact, 1600–1850***. This two-day conference is devoted to the theme of conversion—spiritual and material—during periods of cultural encounter, and will include a panel on "Maps, Journeys, and Coastlines." For more information, please contact Stephanie Smith, Department of English, 22 McCosh Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; phone (609) 258-4060; fax (609) 258-1607; email ssmith@princeton.edu.

On **October 11, 2000**, the North American Cartographic Information Society and the Maps and Internet Commission of the International Cartographic Association will convene in Knoxville, Tennessee for a symposium on ***Maps and the Internet***. The Internet is helping to redefine how maps are used. No longer restricted to paper, maps are now transmitted almost instantly and delivered to the user in a fraction of the time required to distribute maps on paper. This new medium has already led to more interactive forms of mapping and the increased availability of map animations. This one-day symposium will consist of individual presentations that explore issues as defined at the 1999 Ottawa ICA meeting: disseminating maps and spatial data through distributed electronic networks; Internet map usage and project future areas of growth; Internet map-user needs and issues; effective Internet mapping for an international audience; user access improvement; and instruction on Internet mapping. For additional information contact Jeremy W. Crampton, Geography and Earth Science (MS1E2), George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444; phone (703) 993-1210; or email jcrampto@gmu.edu.

Graduate students are invited to submit one-page abstracts for papers related to science in the early modern period (1450–1750) for a graduate student symposium at Claremont Graduate University, **March 17–18, 2001**. The conference is entitled ***The New Science: Emerging Viewpoints in the Early Modern Era***. Suggested topics include ethnography, cartography, civil law, economics, architecture and engineering, landscape and horticulture, estate planning, mathematics, alchemy, music, astronomy, navigation, methodologies in science, and the intersection of science and religion. Students in the humanities and related disciplines are encouraged to submit proposals for individual papers; proposals for complete panels will also be considered. Submissions may be sent via email or fax, or must be postmarked by **November 7, 2000**. Send to Claremont Graduate University, Humanities Center, Attn: Early Modern Studies Group, 740 N. College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711-6163; phone (909) 621-8612; fax (909) 607-1221; email Howard.Fitzgerald@cgu.edu.

Exhibits

An exhibit entitled ***The Island of Hispaniola in the Cartography of the New World*** showed briefly during the month of June at the Museo de Las Casas Reales in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Drawn from the inventory of FairWinds Antique Maps, the exhibit provided viewers with an overview of the history of mapping the island of Hispaniola. The earliest printed map of the island, a 1528 Bordone, anchored the 50-map show that placed as its finale an 1871 map of the island appearing in *Harper's Weekly*, representing a time when the U.S. government was considering annexing the Dominican Republic. Other highlights included a very rare 1534 Ramusio woodcut and maps and plans by Ruscelli, Porchacchi, deBry, Mercator, and many more. For a complete list of items exhibited, contact Joseph Gonzalez, FairWinds Antique Maps, 7 East 14th Street, Suite 20-S, New York, NY 10003; phone (212) 414-1058; fax (212) 414-0876; email Fairmaps@aol.com.

Mapping the Past: An Exhibition of Surrey's Mapmakers, Historians, and Artists 1620–1830 will show at the Surrey History Centre in Surrey from **June 6 through September 2, 2000**. This exhibition features estate and town maps of seventeenth-century Surrey. Many are on parchment and are richly detailed and colored.

To celebrate its 50th anniversary, the Herder Institute at the University of Marburg, Germany presents an **exhibition of historic map views**. This exhibit will be on display **until September 29, 2000**. For more information, contact Stefan Aumann, Gisonenweg 5-7, D-35037 Marburg, Germany; phone +49 6421 184-124; fax +49 6421 184-139; email aumann@mailer.uni-marburg.de.

An exhibition of old, rare, and beautiful globes from the private collections of Prof. Rudolf Schmidt, President of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes and Related Instruments, is currently showing at the Bank of Luxembourg in Luxembourg. ***Il était une fois la Terre et l'Espace—les Globes à travers quatre siècles d'histoire (Planet Earth and Space—Globes through Four Centuries)*** can be seen **through September 29, 2000**. A free catalogue in French and German, written by Prof. Schmidt, will be available at the exhibit hall. Some images of the exhibition are available for viewing on the web at *www.maphist.nl/illustr.html*.

The Bruce Museum of Arts and Science in Greenwich, Connecticut is currently featuring a map exhibition. Through **October 15, 2000, *Earth's Elusive Shores: The Art of Mapping After 1500***, will highlight more than forty antique maps and sea charts. These early maps and charts demonstrate the progressive if sometimes eccentric shaping of the continents and seas by gifted Renaissance cartographers and publishers, few of whom ever ventured beyond their studios to see the real world they were mapping. On view are maps covering the known world in general, the American continents in particular, some of the seven seas, a few unrecognizable lands, and some wholly invented ones. For more details call (203) 869-0376 or read the exhibit description at *www.brucemuseum.org/maps.html*.

Belgium's Bruges Gruuthusemuseum will be the site for an exhibition **through November 20, 2000**. Entitled ***Windows into Bruges—Five Centuries of Living Culture (1700–1900)***, this exhibit is intended to give visitors a picture of the city of Bruges and its evolution from the fifteenth through the nineteenth centuries. Cartographic materials and historic views of Bruges will be accompanied by period recreations of interiors. For more information, contact Stedelijke Musea, Dijver 12, B-8000 Bruges; phone +32 50 44 87 11; fax +32 50 44 87 78; email musea@brugge.be; or visit the exhibition web site at *www.brugge.be/VOB*.

The Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum in Chicago will be the site of an exhibit highlighting historical astronomy in Poland through a display of rare books from the museum's collections. ***The Remarkable Work of Copernicus, Hevelius, and Other Historic Polish Astronomers*** opens on **October 6, 2000** and will run through **January 28, 2001**. Special attention will be given to Nicholaus Copernicus and his revolutionary theory of a sun-centered planetary system, the study of astronomy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Johannes Hevelius's monumental star catalogue and atlas, and the enormous illustrated history of comets written by Jan Glogowczyk. For more information, visit the Adler's web site at *www.adlerplanetarium.org* or call (312) 922-STAR.

Map Societies and Lectures

The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle will be given a special guided visit of the globe exhibition at the Bank of Luxembourg on **September 9, 2000**. An optional guided tour of the city will then be offered. Those interested should contact Jan Willem van den Brandhof at phone/fax +352 32 87 86.

The Washington Map Society will meet on **September 28, 2000** for a discussion of "A.J. Johnson, Publisher, and his United States Atlas Maps," by Ira Louri. The meeting begins at 7:00 p.m. in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. For more information contact John Greene, phone (410) 956-3165; email maphunter@aol.com.

The program for the 2000-2001 **"Maps and Society" lecture series** has been announced. On **October 26**, Dr. Erin Blake (Folger Shakespeare Library) will present "Zograscopes, Topographical Views, and Polite Society, ca. 1750." Dr. Graham Burnett (University of Oklahoma) will speak on "Masters of All They Surveyed: Cartography, Exploration, Geography, and a British 'El Dorado'" on **November 16**. Military historian Peter Chasseaud will be featured on **December 7** with "Artillery's Astrologers: Mapping the Western Front, 1914-1918." Meetings are held Thursdays at the University of London's Warburg Institute, beginning at 5:00 p.m. Admission is free—all are most welcome. Refreshments are served following each meeting, and corresponding thematic displays can be viewed at the Royal Geographical Society. For more information, contact Tony Campbell, Map Librarian, British Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB; phone +44 20 7412 7525; fax +44 20 7412 7780; email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

Fellowships and Awards

The Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association bestowed their Honors Award on

HelenJane Armstrong, Head of the Map and Imagery Library of the University of Florida, Gainsville, during their annual conference in Philadelphia, June 12, 2000. The Division based their selection on Dr. Armstrong's outstanding contributions to the field of map librarianship. Dr. Armstrong has managed the design and establishment of several map libraries, including the National Geographic Society Map Library in Washington, D.C., Northern Illinois University's Map Library, and the University of Florida Map Library.

The International Map Collectors' Society honored **Tony Campbell**, Map Librarian of the British Library, London, during the annual IMCoS awards dinner in June. Mr. Campbell "is known universally for his work on maps both through his job, the books and articles he has written, and the associations he has supported. His entire career has been involved with early maps and their history and with encouraging others to work in the same field." The presentation of a silver salver and a cheque was made by the Chariman of IMCoS, Jenny Harvey.

Submissions to the **Fiorini-Haardt Prize** are sought by the **Internationale Coronelli-Gesellschaft für Instrumentenkunde**. This prize is intended to further research into old globes (pre-1945) and their producers, particularly among young people. Pieces of scientific or learned work that have not yet been published and have been completed in the past three years are eligible. Papers must be in English or German, and must be received by **September 30, 2000**. The winner will be awarded a cash prize, and the Coronelli Society may publish the winning paper or a portion of the paper in one of their publications. Send submissions or queries to Dominikanerbastei 21/28, A-1010 Wien, Austria; prize description and guidelines are available at *http://ezines.onb.ac.at:8080/coronelli/pub/fiorini-haardt-preis.html.*

The National Maritime Museum (Greenwich, London) announces its program of research fellowships for the 2001–2002 academic year. Fellowships are intended to encourage high-quality research on the museum's collections or in the field of British naval and maritime history. Fellows may also be appointed to study the history of navigational sciences (astronomy, navigation, hydrography, cartography), maritime art, literature or film. Caird Senior Research Fellowships are primarily intended to support study at a postdoctoral level; applications are encouraged from scholars who have recently submitted a Ph.D. or expect to do so before the commencement of the fellowship. The Caird Doctoral Fellowship is designed to encourage promising scholars to enter the field of maritime studies at the postgraduate level at a British university; this fellowship provides support for three years. Caird Short-Term Fellowships support research for periods of up to three months into the Museum's collections or in areas of related interest, and are specifically intended for scholars and museum professionals who live abroad or at a distance from London. Fellowship applications will be taken **beginning in September 2000**, and interviews will be given in December or January for fellowships beginning in October 2001. For application forms, contact Helen Jones, Research Administrator, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF; phone +44 20 8312 6716; fax +44 20 8312 6722; email research@nmm.ac.uk; or visit the Museum's fellowship site at *www.nmm.ac.uk/cmr/research_opportunities.html.*

The John Carter Brown Library invites applications for its program of research fellowships for the 2001–2002 academic year. Both short- and long-term residential fellowships are offered for research in the library's strengths: the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period (ca. 1492 to ca. 1825), emphasizing the European discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the Americas; the indigenous response to the European conquest; the African contribution to the development of the hemisphere; and all aspects of European relations with the New World, including the impact of the New World on the Old. Long-term fellowships are available for periods of five to nine months, carrying a stipend of $3000 per month, and are primarily funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Several short-term fellowships may interest *Mapline* readers particularly: the Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship in the history of cartography; the Center for New World Comparative Studies for research in the comparative history of the colonial Americas; and the Alexander O. Vietor Memorial Fellowship in early maritime history. For more information about the fellowship program at the John Carter Brown Library, contact the Director at Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912; phone (401) 863-2725; fax (401) 863-3477; email JCBL_Fellowships@brown.edu; or visit the Library web site at *www.JCBL.org.* Deadline for fellowship applications is **January 15, 2001.**

Web News

Historical London is shown through maps on a site devoted to **Dr. John Snow**, a legendary figure in the history of public health. The Department of Epidemiology at the University of California Los Angeles feature Dr. Snow's advances in the field during the mid-nineteenth century in London. Visit *www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html.*

The National Atlas of Canada is now online, offering interactive mapping tools as well as a full range of information, resources, and links related to Canadian geography. Explore the National Atlas of Canada on the National Atlas Information Network at *http://ceonet.cgdi.gc.ca.*

Calendar

September 2–8, 2000

Integrating Geographic Systems (GIS) and Environmental Modeling: Problems, Prospects, and Needs of Research in Banff, Alberta, Canada. Contact Conference Secretariat, GIS/EM4, CIRES Building 216, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0216; email GISEM4@colorado.edu.

September 5–8, 2000

The British Cartographic Society (BCS) and the Society of Cartographers (SoC) meet in Oxford for ***Cartography 2000***. Contact David Fairbairn, Department of Geomatics, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU; phone 0191 222 6353; fax 0191 222 8691; email dave.fairbairn@ncl.ac.uk.

September 9, 2000

The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle meets for a tour of the globe exhibition at the Bank of Luxembourg. Contact Jan Willem van den Brandhof at phone/fax +352 32 87 86.

September 14–16, 2000

Kartographiehistorisches Colloquien in Bonn, Germany. Visit *www.stub.unibe.ch/dach/index.html* or write to Seminar Seminar für Historische Geographie der Universität Bonn, Konvikststr. 11, D-53113 Bonn, Germany; or contact Dr. Wolfgang Scharfe, Freie Universität Berlin, Fachrichtung Kartogrphie, Malteserstr. 74-1000, Haus D, 12249 Berlin; phone +49 30 779 23 30; fax +49 30 76 70 64 51; email scharfe@geog.fu-berlin.de.

September 15–18, 2000

IMCoS international symposium at the National and University Library of Iceland in Reykjavik. Visit *www.harvey27.demon.co.uk/imcos/reykjavik.htm* or contact the symposium organizer c/o Iceland Conferences, Ferdaskrifstofa Islands, Lagmuli 4, P.O. Box 8650, IS – 128 Reykjavik, Iceland; phone +354 485 4400; fax +354 585 4490; email congress@icelandtravel.is.

September 27–30, 2000

The 14th International Conference on Medievalism, sponsored by *Studies in Medievalism*, at Hope College in Holland, Michigan. Contact conference organizer Dr. Gwendolyn Morgan, Department of English, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717; phone (406) 994-5190; email morgan@english.montana.edu.

September 28, 2000

The Washington Map Society presents "A.J. Johnson, Publisher, and his United States Atlas Maps," by Ira Louri. For more information contact John Green, phone (410) 956-3165; email maphunter@aol.com.

October 6, 2000

Maps and Popular Culture, the Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography at the University of Texas at Arlington. For more information contact Katherine Goodwin, Special Collections Division, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, TX 94019-0497; phone (817) 272-5329; email goodwin@library.uta.edu.

October 6–7, 2000

Changing and Exchanging: Spiritual and Material Conversions along the Lines of Cultural Contact, sponsored by the Davis Center of Historical Study and the Department of English at Princeton University. Contact Stephanie Smith, Department of English, 22 McCosh Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; phone (609) 258-4060; fax (609) 258-1607; email ssmith@princeton.edu.

October 11, 2000

NACIS and the International Cartographic Association meet for a special conference on ***Maps and the Internet*** in Ottawa, Ontario. Contact Jeremy W. Crampton, Geography and Earth Science (MS1E2), George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22303-4444; phone (703) 1210; email jcrampto@gmu.edu.

October 12–14, 2000

The Society for the History of Discoveries meets in College Park, Maryland for ***Documenting the Past—Discovering the Future***. More information is available at *www.sochistdisc.org* or contact Eric W. Wolf, 6300 Waterway Drive, Fall Church, VA 22044; fax (703) 256-6837; email ewwolf@capaccess.org.

October 19–21, 2000

The Eastern Historical Geography Association annual conference in Bar Harbor, Maine. For more information contact Stephen J. Hornsby, Canadian-American Center, University of Maine, 154 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04473; phone (207) 581-4223; email hornsby@maine.maine.edu.

October 19-22, 2000

Globe symposium at the Stewart Museum in Montreal. Contact Eileen Meillon, Stewart Museum, P.O. Box 1200, Station A, Montreal, QC H3C 2Y9 Canada; phone (514) 861-5701; fax (514) 284-0123; email emeillon@stewart-museum.org.

October 26, 2000

"Zograscopes, Topographical Views, and Polite Society, ca. 1750" by Dr. Erin Blake (Folger Shakespeare Library) for the **"Maps and Society"** lecture at the University of London's Warburg Institute. Contact Tony Campbell, Map Librarian, British Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, phone +44 20 7412 7525; fax +44 20 7412 7780; email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

November 4, 2000

Art and the City, the 9th Annual Graduate Student Symposium at the University of Virginia. Contact Mary Leclere, McIntire Department of Art, University of Virginia, Fayerweather Hall, P.O. Box 400130, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4130; phone (804) 243-8649; fax (804) 924-3647; email mkl4k@virginia.edu.

November 17, 2000

Dr. Graham Burnett (University of Oklahoma) presents "Masters of All They Surveyed: Cartography, Exploration, and a British 'El Dorado'" for the **"Maps and Society"** lecture at the University of London's Warburg Institute. Contact Tony Campbell, Map Librarian, British Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, phone +44 20 7412 7525; fax +44 20 7412 7780; email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

December 7, 2000

"Artillery's Astrologers: Mapping the Western Front, 1914–1918," a **"Maps and Society"** lecture at the University of London's Warburg Institute by Peter Chasseaud. Contact Tony Campbell, Map Librarian, British Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, phone +44 20 7412 7525; fax +44 20 7412 7780; email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

December 9, 2000

From the Low Countries to the High Seas: Dutch Maps from the Age of Discoveries, annual meeting of the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle in Belgium. Contact the BIMCC Secretary, Veronique Van de Kerckhof, W. de Croylaan 23, 3001 Heverlee, Belgium; phone +32 0 30 772 69 09; email bimcc@bigfoot.com.